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THE AMERICAN McALL RECORD

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VOLUME XXXXII

MAY, 1924

NUMBER 3

THE FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

of the

AMERICAN McALL ASSOCIATION

will be held in the

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Corner of First and Congress Streets, Troy, N. Y.

Wednesday and Thursday

May 7th and 8th

Chairman of Hospitality

MRS. JOHN SHERIDAN ZELIE

69 First Street, Troy, N. Y.

Convention Theme

A STRAIGHT HIGHWAY

The speaker at the evening meeting will be Rev. Joseph Wilson Cochran, D.D., pastor of the American Church in the rue de Berri. Among the speakers of the day sessions will be Dr. Earl Raiguel, Mrs. Henry W. Peabody and Dr. Chauncey W. Goodrich.

The Troy Auxiliary is carefully attending to every detail which will make for the success of the convention and the pleasure of the delegates and promises ample room and hospitality for all who can attend. Luncheons will be served at the Troy Club.

An afternoon reception will be given for all delegates and their hostesses by Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Cluett, in honor of their mother, Mrs. Edmund Cluett, who has been a vice-president of the National Association for many years.

Other organizations, such as the Boy Scouts, will participate at some of the sessions.

If the full quota of auxiliary delegates has not yet been registered it is not too late to send in additional names.

A campaign of the Blue Cross* was held at Nantes, on the 19th, 20th and 21st of February, with the help of M. Duvillers, an agent of the Blue Cross.

The assembly hall was crowded on Saturday evening (more than six hundred present), and was almost full on Sunday. Very striking anti-alcoholic lantern slides were shown. There was music by the *Fraternité* band and chorus, testimonies from reformed drunkards and appeals by MM. Duvillers, Chastand and Garnier.

A specially deep impression was made by the temperance drama, "Redemption," written by M. Chastand and played by MM. Garnier and Bernard, Mlle Grassmuck, etc. This drama reveals on the part of the author a profound knowledge of the psychology of the drinker. M. Garnier was so well identified with the fallen drunkard, reclaimed by the grace of God, that an emotion fruitful in resolutions swayed all the listeners.

Eight women of France have received the red ribbon of the Legion of Honor because in war time and since they clung to their farms, reared their large families and never lost heart in the face of adversity. The simple facts of their stories exceed in pathos and sheer heroism the imaginative figment of novelist or dramatist.

One woman, out of a family of twenty-three children, lost three sons in the war, and now has nine who are helping her reclaim the soil from the devastation of the shells. Another saw seven of her sons mobilized and two of them killed, but steadfastly persisted in cultivating her fields. Another sent five sons to the front, had three killed, and was aided by two young daughters in the care of the live stock and the tilling of her hectares.

The riches of a nation are in such characters as these. There are no national assets more valuable than millions of quiet lives, seeking no reward, steadfastly adhering to duty day by day. These women were not looking for a red ribbon or any other form of recognition from a grateful people, though it is regrettable that it is not possible to assure them an old age of comfortable independence from a pension fund. They "endured and were withstood." But they were victors, not victims. The true spirit of France was in their toil.

*Temperance.

M. Laffay writes of his colportage work :

I have distributed Gospels to the gypsies, to the soldiers, at the gates of the cemeteries of Ivry and Bagneux. All have been well received, not one did I see thrown away.

At the gate of Paris, "*porte de Choisy*," a gypsy woman, taking the Gospel I offered her, said: "Sir, why is Christmas a special day?" After I had explained it to her she called to another woman and said: "Jeanne, Christmas is the birthday of Jesus." Then showing her the Gospel I had given her she added: "Come, we shall read the life of Jesus."

At the gate of the cemetery of Bagneux two watchmen and three workmen came one after the other to ask me for Gospels. Then another workman came saying that his wife had read the little book I had already given him, but that now she wished to have the biggest one—the New Testament.

At the Montvalérien Fort I have had several conversations with the soldiers. One of them said to me: "I had never heard anyone talk about the Good God as you do; now I do not need the priest any more to help me to get to heaven!"

Pasteur Hollard, of St. Etienne, speaks encouragingly of the beginning work of our new agent, M. Huguet, and his wife. He writes: "It would be difficult to say which of them has set more courageously to work. Your agent possesses in his wife a most valuable aid, who gives herself without measure to any good work that her hand or her heart finds to do. Our two friends have already made an excellent showing and have gotten into contact with all the old friends of the Mission. They have made many visits to persons suggested to them and have distributed thousands of invitations to the usual and special meetings on Sunday evenings. M. Huguet has taken part, to the general satisfaction, at many of these meetings. They love his tone of conviction, his sincerity and humility. He has made also many colportage trips in the course of which many interesting conversations have taken place.

The Paris Committee has appointed Mlle E. Sainton to fill the duties of evangelist in the Javel quarter and hopes soon to find a hall to replace the one so small and ill-suited, which it was obliged to give up this year.

THE RESULTS OF VACATION COLONIES

July, August and September are the months blessed among all others by the favored ones of the Mission who can go to a Vacation Colony. Little girls and boys, young men, young women, yes—we see even grandmothers start in happy groups for our different colonies.

To *La Bernerie* (Loire Inf.), *Châtillon-sur-Seine* (Côte-d'Or), *La Rayée* (Vosges), beginning with July, come groups of children with feeble bodies which must be strengthened, with souls often more ill than the bodies which we must heal by leading them to the Saviour.

At *La Bernerie* more than one hundred children from Nantes have been entertained in August and September.



THE FRAM BEING PUT TO USE AT LA BERNERIE

Two fathers returning from a vacation colony said to its directors: "As for our sons, there has been fifty per cent. improvement." A mother writing at the same time said: "Your work ought to be known by all mothers solicitous for the happiness and health of their children. Be assured that my little one will always be at the *Fraternité* and that his father and I will not fail to attend your meetings." That is another result of the colony.

Let us cite that other mother, who, infinitely grateful for the progress made by her child, sacrificed the pleasure she had promised herself of going to see her little one at *La Bernerie* so that she might give the cost of the trip to the work of the colony.

And little Dédé, from the *Faubourg-Saint-Antoine*, who went with a party of forty-five to spend the month of July at *La Bernerie*—was not her childish thought charming, when, during a night of violent thunder storm when the lightning was terrible and the thunder rumbled incessantly, the children wakened and a little girl cried. Suddenly Dédé said to her: "Do not cry, do not be afraid, foolish little one, God sees and cares for us. We can go to sleep without fear." A grandmother who heard her added: "We can also pray for the sailors at sea." And they all prayed together. Then Dédé spoke again: "Oh! Henri is asleep and has not prayed." Immediately she continued, "My God, Henri has not prayed because he is asleep, but he also asks Thee to protect the sailors at sea."

Of *Fondettes*, Mlle Savary directing the colony for the first time, said on her return: "Discipline, good conduct, often difficult to maintain, establishes itself without trouble at the hour daily devoted to the religious service. During three months I did not have to call a child to order and often at night making my rounds of the dormitories, one more Bible story would be demanded of me and was listened to by all with deep attention. Principles were established there that will last through the years.

What more striking spiritual result can one see?

A young woman, with a situation as domestic, having spent a month at *Fondettes* heard Mlle S. condemn the custom of "one sou out of each franc," which is the practice in Paris and elsewhere. On her return to the capital, troubled in her conscience she offered to the laundress to give up the "sou of the franc" if this latter would lessen by that amount the price of the washing. Being refused she established a money-box the contents of which were henceforth destined for the child of the house. At the colony consciences are awakened and speak loudly.

If consciences are stirred the young hearts open to love, as in the case of the little eight-year-old, who, hungry for

affection, begged after a short time of her who directed the house: "Please let me call you *mama*!"

Poor little ones who long for caresses; there are so many of them who are deprived of them in their own homes or who have no homes. Take the case of the little girl from Alfortville, who before the war, after having lost father, mother and grandmother, found herself adopted by a childless household.



THE HAPPY ORPHANS AT CHÂTILLON

Happy but for a brief time she lost her adopted father. Married again, the one who had taken the place of mother began to find her a burden and, abandoned anew, the little one was placed in an orphanage. Poor knocked-about waif! Mlle Maigne, who directs the hall at Alfortville, has been able for two consecutive years to have her spend her holidays at one of our colonies and the poor child, deprived of a mother's love, cried last summer: "Oh, Châtillon, I think of it all the time; it seems to me that it must be a dream, I am so happy there."

And that other unfortunate sister, child of the hall of Boulevard Blanqui, daughter of a drunkard, whose home is a hell. At first transplanted to the colony of La Rayée, she tried to keep herself apart, her face had a heavy frightened expression. Little by little she began to realize that she had noth-

ing to fear, neither blows nor scenes of violence, and her little face grew radiant, her eyes shone with joy; her companions heard her constantly singing her favorite hymns. A neighbor, on her return, in speaking of her, remarked: "It is a veritable transformation." And it was true, the little closed heart was opened to joy by love.

Let me mention also, the vacation work undertaken by



PARIS WORKING GIRLS AT LA RAYÉE

MM. Nick and Vallée at Aubengue (Pas-de-Calais), in barracks and which is intended for the boys of the North. This work, which merits special study has not the same characteristics as the group of vacation colonies, of which we have been speaking. For one thing, at Aubengue are received not only the boys from the *Foyer* of Fives-Lille, from the *Maison Fraternelle* of Amiens or of the *Fraternité* of Tourcoing, etc., but also children, strangers to our halls, who are sent from the public schools of the cities. Another difference is that in place of one director, there are from five to ten monitors, students for the most part, who have the entire charge, physical and moral, of groups of a dozen boys.

It seems that at Aubengue there takes place, for the good of the children, rather a work of eradicating evil habits than

of cultivation with, at times, marvelous results. As for the monitors, for whom such a vacation holds nothing of rest, they cannot too earnestly insist on the blessings which they receive from these intensive experiments experienced in living in close contact with the children.

Oh, that we might multiply these colonies, so necessary and so rich in various results! We should thus multiply the physical and moral resurrections of our dear children and give greater joy to Him who said to us: "Let the little children come unto Me and forbid them not—I entrust them to you that you may lead them to Me."—C. G.

A LETTER FROM NANTES

MY DEAR FRIEND:

Nantes, February 7, 1924

You have asked me for some news of our work at Nantes. We have not always sensational things to report and I am even asking myself if I have anything really new to tell you which would be of interest to our American friends.

Did I write you that I had organized a society of the "Children of Peace"? (*Les Enfants de la Paix*). I am hoping that many groups of this society will be organized in France. I am enclosing a leaflet showing what I am aiming at in this organization. We are asking the children to abandon their war toys and games and we have received from them a quantity of play guns, spears, etc. These they have brought spontaneously. When our annual peace festival comes we shall have a bonfire of joy in the court. A little boy of ten years came to me the other day with a contribution of 5 sous. You can judge what kind of a home he has when I tell you that his father and mother are both apparently incorrigible drunkards and that many a time he goes to bed without his dinner. He got his sous by doing an errand for a neighbor and instead of spending them to buy bread or candy he brought them proudly to me saying, "There are my dues for the peace society."

Recently the mayor of Nantes said to me: "A doctor has told me that alcoholism has diminished in Chantenay" (*faubourg* of Nantes) and added, "It is to the work of the *Fraternité* that this result is due." Recently also I received a call from militant workmen who came to ask me to stand as candidate of

the Labor Party at the coming elections. This gave me great joy for I see in it the proof that we have gained the confidence of the working classes, who in France are so often hostile to all those who speak of religious things.

Our restaurant continues to prosper and its moral effect is seen in the fact that through it many persons have become attached to the *Fraternité*. Among other results it has contributed to the saving of a young couple from their irregular life and from alcohol. They have been married one month and a baby is about to be born, but the young husband is a transformed man and the child will be welcomed with joy. Another home saved!

We are hoping to begin presently on the construction of the new building. We shall then be able to increase the size of the restaurant and make it more comfortable and attractive. I wish that the new building might be of three stories which would give us sixteen rooms to rent. Not only would this yield us some income, but would also be a means of saving some of our young people from the unhealthy rooms in which they live. The assistance of our American friends in this matter would be most valuable.

You know that I have in mind the idea of keeping Bellevue open all the year and of installing there a preventorium and a fresh-air school, such as I saw in the suburbs of Boston. Already I have received the promise from a French friend of 1000 frs. a year. We would not need a large budget. The children received would have their board paid by the Benevolence Society and once the work was under way we would be sure to receive contributions for it. In order to get started it is necessary to be able to count on 16,000 frs. yearly for the first two years at least.

The work at Saint-Nazaire goes well, very well, indeed. Large audiences which would rejoice the soul of Sainton. A beautiful Christmas tree gathered over two hundred persons together in the *Scmeuse*.

Here all is well. Our Blue Cross campaign was very successful. More than six hundred people assembled in our large hall, which is fast becoming too small and in which we had to erect extra platforms. Our reformed drunkards rendered their

testimony. One was especially touching. He told how his father had always mocked the Blue Cross, but on his death bed in the hospital he called his children together and said, "Don't do as I, but listen to the voice of the Blue Cross."

I see continually the power of the Gospel: In a house, just at the moment I entered, I found the father, knife in hand, threatening his wife. A moment later we were on our knees and he was kissing her instead.

Our concierge, Guihard, a former drinker himself, has left us. The little printing shop which he had organized with the money I had loaned him has become so prosperous that it had to be enlarged. He has built a house with a large shop and in order not to forget what he owes to the Blue Cross he has placed over the entrance a Blue Cross in faience. Another family saved—sixteen years ago he lived in a little garret and at the time of my first visit his wife was chasing him to seize from his hands their child which in his drunkenness he was about to throw out of the window.

E. CHASTAND

THE SWISS IMMIGRATION INTO FRANCE

A. SEGOUD

The following article is indicative of the far-reaching influence and varied activities of *La Cause* after its four years of service to French Protestantism.

Numerous families of Swiss farmers established themselves in different parts of France last Spring and among them were some Protestant families.

This immigration attracted the attention of the religious press, which lamented the fact that no effort had been attempted to guide these immigrants towards the Protestant agricultural centers and to prevent them from augmenting the scattering of our co-religionists which is already so large.

La Cause realized the situation and asked to interfere. It went to work immediately and created a section for the Swiss immigration into France. A circular sent to various people has already made it possible to recruit regional correspondents in many of the departments of France.

These correspondents have indicated where vacant lands could be found, the demand for farm laborers, etc., near the

Protestant sections and have gladly put themselves at the disposition of these prospective immigrants. But the difficulty is to reach these immigrants before their departure from Switzerland or even before their decision is made. By a communication sent to all the Swiss religious journals, *La Cause* has made known the end it has in view and invited all future immigrants to communicate with it in full confidence. Through the Federation of Swiss Protestant Churches it hopes to reach effectively the whole church membership. It has begun to work with a Swiss bureau, established at Zurich, whose object is the placing of emigrants, but naturally all the emigrants do not communicate with it and to make the efforts of *La Cause* effective it is absolutely necessary that the Swiss Protestants aid by giving the addresses of all those whom they know are seeking to establish themselves in France. They will render a real service by doing this, for the correspondents of *La Cause*, being on the spot, are much better informed than emigration bureaus.

In establishing this activity *La Cause* has but one purpose in view—to serve. No appeal for help will remain unanswered.

INAUGURATION OF THE “SEMEUSE” AT SAINT-NAZAIRE—CHRISTMAS, 1923

H. GARNIER

It is in the very heart of the city at the intersection of two principal and much-frequented streets that we have set up the portable hall formerly installed at Vannes. It was not an easy thing to find a location at once central and practical and not until I had tried in vain to lease other less well situated lots did I find the one we now have. This find was in answer to prayer, for we have in this location everything that is necessary, a little house for the caretaker, ground on which to set up the hall, a playground for the children and our boy scouts.

The inauguration took place simultaneously with the Christmas tree fête. With its pictures retouched and its decorations of evergreens the *Semeuse* was truly festive and attractive. The Christmas tree was beautifully decorated, thanks to the help of our boys and the special texts displayed were,

"Glory to God, Peace on Earth," "He Opens Heaven to All" and "Welcome." Already at eight o'clock every place was filled.

The vestibule and the rear hall were also decorated and late comers filled all the vacant spaces. Two hundred persons responded to our appeal and many came to hear the Christmas message for the first time. Some beautiful songs were sung by a group of thirty members of the evangelical church and of the *Semeuse*. The precision and beauty of these songs showed what pains Mme Jospin had taken in training her choir. The songs alternated with the reading of the story of Jesus' birth, this being illustrated in an artistic series of slides. Successively Messrs. Chastand, Jospin and Garnier made short addresses.

M. Chastand, in the name of the Committee of the *Mission Populaire*, transferred the *Semeuse* officially into the hands of those who loving men as their brothers have shown their desire to make known the Gospel which regenerates and saves. He gave a bird's-eye view of the work of the *Mission Populaire* in general and of the work of the brotherhood organization throughout the world. He spoke of the efforts of the *Mission Populaire* by means of this new and most practical instrumentality, the *Semeuse*, to build up the friends gained for the Gospel by its means in the city of Saint-Nazaire. He expressed his most ardent wishes for the success of this new means of conquest joining to his own the good wishes of its elder sister, the *Fraternité* at Nantes. He challenged each member to see to it that never, either by word or deed, should he "deny" the beautiful title of *Fraternité*, which inscribed upon the front of the *Semeuse* contains the entire programme for which Jesus Christ was born and crucified.

In the form of a captivating story M. Jospin recalled to us the reality of the first Christmas. Without Christ the Christmas tree fête would be, indeed, sad and, in fact, would never have existed. Likewise, without Him what would the world already so evil become?

Finally M. Garnier called attention to the fact that this attractive hall was the outcome, the fruit of painful sowing. He evoked the memory of that tireless workmen, M. Sainton, and

his co-workers, Boudot, Corby, Chollet, etc., who, whether upon the Boulevard de l'Océan, or upon the street of Jean d'Ust, or at La Chaumière, had, for many years, under the aegis of *La Mission Populaire*, sowed the seed of the Gospel. It is to their work that many present in the hall tonight trace the beginning of their knowledge of Christ." He did not fail to remember the twelve or fifteen friends who without any leader and for more than a year, with a marvellous perseverance, had met together to sing, to meditate and to pray in the modest but glorious *Semeuse* in the street Jeanne d'Arc, at the same time paying all their own bills.

He retraced the results obtained during the year immediately passed and invited his auditors to respond to the confidence which the *Mission Populaire* had reposed in them in putting into their hands this beautiful instrument of evangelization because of their great enthusiasm and great love for God and man. Finally, he expressed his joy at the close co-operation of M. Jospin in the work, a co-operation so delightful and of which the results were already remarkable, an indispensable co-operation since it was leading to the triumph of Christ at Saint-Nazaire.

So at Saint-Nazaire, at 58 rue Albert de Mun, has been set up this modest *Fraternité* dreamed of by us since 1919 during a sojourn with one of our vacation colonies.

So also the *Semeuse Bretonne*, idle for a long time, will be again the advance guard which it ought to be and will be able to do the necessary work of preparation as a prelude to conquests for the evangelical church at Saint-Nazaire and which is of supreme value for the Christ.

Our missionary boats have encountered the winter floods. M. Dautry, of *La Bonne Nouvelle*, had to land at Montereau. One day he just missed being carried away by the current and sunk in his boat. M. Chollet had to make tremendous efforts to save *Le Bon Messager*.

Our hall at Alfortville was also inundated and had to be evacuated. Great suffering was caused its *habitués* in their inundated homes where, after the floods subsided, the terrible dampness caused much sickness.

THOSE WHO HAVE NO HOLIDAYS

HENRI MERLE D'AUBIGNÉ

A few years ago I was walking with a friend along a mountain path, with the Trient torrent tossing and bounding down from the snow-clad Mont Blanc into the abyss below, when my companion, looking at me very seriously, said: "For me humanity is divided into two sections. * * *" and then he stopped for a few seconds. The mind works quickly, and during that short time I asked myself: What are those two sections? My friend was Pastor A. Boegner, secretary of the Paris Foreign Missionary Society; surely he meant heathen and Christians. Or,—he was a very spiritually minded man—he might mean believers and infidels.

But no, on that mountain path, with the green meadows around him and the lofty mountain peaks towering above, his mind ran in another strain, and, remembering the multitudes whom he had left in sultry Paris, he said: "Humanity is divided into two sections; those who have holidays and those who have none."

Alfred Boegner's word is especially true of the girls who live in our great cities. Many of them know no other holidays than the stoppage of work that is so frequent at midsummer, especially in the dressmaking or boot and shoe trades.

But being out of work in a small flat on the sixth story of a tenement, or roving about the dusty streets, breathing in air saturated with the emanations of oil and sweat, with no better source of relaxation than exciting and debilitating "movies" and dances—that is hell, physically and morally.

A holiday in the country amid green pastures, shady forests and gurgling brooks, with a Christian woman to point to the author of all good—that is heaven.

To decrease the number of those who are condemned to the city hell and increase the number of those who can enjoy country paradise, that is surely one of the most Christ-like activities that one can engage in.

In Paris great progress has been made during the last thirty years in providing fresh air trips for those who cannot secure them without help.

As is natural, we began with the children, and I am glad to say that the first two Parisian fresh air organizations were

inaugurated by two Christian women, Protestant ministers' wives, Mesdames Th. Lorriaux and Edmond de Pressensé. At present, tens of thousands of Parisian children go to the country for at least three weeks in summer, and the McAlI Mission, with its summer homes at La Bernerie, Fondettes and Châtillon-sur-Seine, takes a large share in this great work.

But children are not the only ones who need fresh air. How many women there are who have to earn their own livelihood with the needle or machine. "Stitch, stitch, tap, tap," all day long and sometimes till late into the night.

As Mademoiselle Korn, a lady official of the Paris Central Post Office and a Protestant Christian woman, was leaving on a hot summer's evening after a hard day's work, she saw the comrade with whom she was walking burst out crying. "What is the matter?" she exclaimed. "Oh, it is nothing * * * it is only that carriage," pointing to a coach loaded with passenger's luggage and filled with a happy family, rolling towards the railway station. "You see, I have never, never been in the country. I cannot pay hotel prices, and have no relatives there to take me in. I should so like to see the country."

These words went straight to Mlle Korn's heart. She could not pay hotel prices either, but she had relations in beautiful Alsace and used to spend her short fortnight's leave with them. Why must her comrade remain all the year 'round a prisoner in the great Parisian jail, while she could escape?

"Something must be done to help working-women to get a holiday in summer. As nobody else does it, I must do it." She called on Madame J. Siegfried, a wealthy Protestant lady, who was a Protestant minister's daughter and president of the Frenchwomen's Council. * "The association for working women's holidays in the country" was founded. It now owns fifteen country houses. These establishments do an immense amount of good, but are already too small.

Our French "Girls' Christian Unions" have founded a few summer homes, mostly for clerks, typists, etc.

There remained, however, a gap to fill, namely to found country homes for working girls of the type that we gather at the *Bienvenue*. The trade of the district is boot and shoe mak-

* *Associations des villégiatures du travail féminin*, 2 rue Huyghens, Paris.

ing. The factories slacken in July and August. What a blessing if we could make hell into paradise for some of these girls!

To do this, a house was needed. My first idea was to secure it in the neighborhood of Paris, so that girls might spend there not only the summer holidays, but an occasional weekend. But the sum on hand was not sufficient to purchase a suitable house near Paris. Fortunately, however, Mlle Marthe Muller, the devoted leader of the girls' work at *La Bienvenue* (one of our McAll Missions in Paris), is a native of a delightful place, Gérardmer, in the Vosges mountains. She suggested our having a house on one of these lovely hills. I agreed, so off she went to Gérardmer and called on the local attorney. A suitable house was found, and last summer we inaugurated the first season of our McAll summer mountain home for working girls.

EVANGELIZATION IN BRITTANY

S. DELATTRE

Brittany, remaining oddly the same although all around her is changed, isolated by her geographical position and above all by her language, has always been considered a fief of Catholicism. But the Breton mind is essentially mystical, one can speak to it, it is possible to touch it, to find an echo in its heart, and works of evangelization seem to succeed in reaching the spirit of the Armorican population and answering the questions which there, as everywhere else, circumstances are presenting to men with increased force.

It would be interesting some day to call a convention of evangelistic workers in Brittany, to unite the scattered efforts, to group their activities and co-relate the varied works. Today one realizes in reading the letters of MM. Delattre and Scarabin to what extent consciences are awakened. Evangelization finds opportunities, facilities such as it seems never to have met before in Brittany.

One day with Pasteur Whelpton, I was able to speak at Lannion, in a hall absolutely crowded, at first, with children who had been gathered for the opening meeting, then with the grown people. The next day at Ploumanach and the day after at L'île Grande, together with M. Whelpton we had splendid audiences that could not have listened more attentively than they did.

The following day I arrived at St. Brieuc, at St. Laurent this first evening, at L'égué the two following evenings, at Guingamp the next Monday evening, I had very sympathetic audiences. It is hard for me to speak of them without enthu-

siasm. What a privilege to preach Christ to people who are not tired of hearing about Him!

These meetings have been to me a treat. How many times have I thanked God during those days for His grace in according me the opportunity of bearing witness of Him before these ignorant ones who have grown up in the shadows of Romanism. My talks with the people of St. Laurent and at L'égué after the meetings revealed to me how deep are the moral and spiritual needs of these poor people and I could not help envying M. Scarabin his opportunity to evangelize this Breton people.

What I have seen and heard in these two localities has convinced me that the hour is absolutely propitious for the evangelization of Brittany. To wait would be to risk arriving too late. The spirit of the people is sufficiently receptive, it is enough detached from Rome to feel our influence and has deep spiritual needs.

I saw this clearly one day in a *faubourg* of Guingamp, where we had a hundred listeners. We were in a ball-room communicating with a café by a door widely opened, outside of which numerous listeners were standing. In spite of the noise made by a dozen drinkers in the café, our audience listened with an intense attention. The clapping of hands at the close of the meeting, the words of gratitude accompanied with loving looks said to us that the hearts and minds of these people were with us. I had done nothing but expound with the utmost simplicity the plan of salvation and the word of God answering their needs.

I should like to have found a hall and remained, eight, ten or even fifteen days, holding meetings each evening with personal conversations in the daytime. That is the way I conceive of evangelization and that could be done in quantities of towns and villages in Brittany. No other part of France has such thirst for the Gospel as this dear Brittany.

One day I accompanied M. Scarabin to Morlaix, to M. Jenkin's home, where we breakfasted in order to start immediately in an auto for Huelgoat to the home of the evangelist, M. David. A great surprise awaited me; that evening in a fine Baptist church near Huelgoat we had despite the rain, 130 listeners. What attention! How the spirit moved them! I

was tempted to believe myself rather in England in the midst of a population in revival than in Brittany!

I retook my way to la Vendée, much moved and with a heart full of thankfulness, asking God to give the directors of evangelical work the necessary wisdom and sense of responsibility so that they may not let slip past the hour so propitious for making a strong, intelligent effort in Brittany.

* * * * *

The Mission's hall at Ligué has been open week by week since the end of September. On the occasion of a visit from M. Delattre we had two consecutive meetings there which were very good, but I must say, however, that we have not seen since the renewal of our meetings the crowded audiences of last winter. The large children have been drawn away from us and our singing, though it still goes well, shows the defection. The choice, however, has always to be made sooner or later, and if our meetings are less numerous we can now work to advantage in strengthening this nucleus of faithful ones who remain attached to us. Moreover, around our hall in the neighborhood where nearly all the doors are now open to us we are doing the work more and more thoroughly by visitation as well as by distributing tracts which are always eagerly asked for. In a manner the whole attitude of Ligué is completely changed towards us, they flee from us now but rarely, they know us, many even of those who never come to our hall love us and a goodly number feel that we have become almost a necessity to them.

I have already reported the impossibility of renewing our activity of last winter at Cesson or at La Guingette. In the first of these villages the priest has succeeded in closing the friendly door which harbored us and in the second the Le B. family has left the town.

We have searched various times to replace these two friendly homes but thus far without success.

While waiting for what we need, we are making visits there accompanied by distribution of reading matter as regularly as we can and it has been a great pleasure to us to note how much they regret the meetings.

Last spring we were able to hold a meeting at Ville-Agan. This year, shut out from the two villages of which I have

spoken, it will be easier to respond to the desire of the inhabitants of the three villages of which the inn at Ville-Agan forms the center. Already we have held there two well-attended meetings with attentive audiences.

With M. Guiton we have been able to hold a first conference, soon to be followed by a second in a dance-hall not far from Légué. In a village called Sous-la-Tour at the first of two meetings we had only women and children, the men, all fishermen, having not yet returned from sea. For more



LITTLE FOLKS OF BRITTANY

than an hour we talked to them of the Prodigal Son, illustrating our teaching with the use of lantern slides. Our hall, although of good size, was too small and they did not weary in listening to us with deep attention.

Our second meeting at Sous-la-Tour brought us disappointment and put our patience to a severe test. It was a Saturday evening after a day of tempest which prevented the sailors from going to sea. Oh, what days of agony for the wife and children of the Breton sailor, when he cannot go out to work at his trade! With rare exceptions they are, in our part of the world, days which he passes in one saloon after

another, and which by evening make these men, rude and good when they have not drunk, into veritable brutes. It was unfortunately the case on the Saturday of our meeting. Thus we were able only with great difficulty to make ourselves heard by the few sober and serious people who had come. But this attempt has convinced us of the necessity and possibility of doing something to save at least the numerous children of these fishermen's families, as well as the men themselves if it is not too late. Is it not possible for us soon to get away from our café, find a home for ourselves and with great tactfulness begin an implacable war on the demon who is killing this fine race? God knows.

* * * * *

I have often spoken of my visits to the town of Guingamp during my first winter in Brittany and also, though more rarely, last year. I passed a day last October in this town of 15,000 inhabitants situated in the interior of the country, where is held every Saturday fairs and markets which are the most important of all the region. Guingamp is also a place of celebrated pilgrimage. The day of its "Pardon," the last of



A STREET FAIR

July each year, the merchants of the town gather in magnificent receipts from the thousands of pilgrims who come from all parts of the country to pay their devotions to "*Notre Dame de Bon Secours*." Her statue this day in particular, but also with more or less pomp every day in the year, is exposed in the porch of the church, transformed in honor of this black virgin—for Our Lady of Charity is painted black, I do not know why—into a chapel where burn day and night the candles, gifts of the faithful who visit the Madonna. At the foot of the statue is placed a chest of large dimensions bound with iron, destined to receive the gifts of the pilgrims. Around the imposing basilica of Notre Dame are found merchants whose shop fronts are almost exclusively ornamented with candles of all lengths and prices, as well as objects of piety in the midst of which stands always in the place of honor the statue of the Virgin. Each time that I penetrate into this sanctuary of Breton piety, or cross the section that surrounds it, I think, in spite of myself, of the scene which is described to us in the book of Acts of the riot excited at Ephesus by Demetrius, the maker of shrines of Diana. And the resemblance impresses me more each time and I find myself wishing that the day may soon come when Guingamp will hear the preaching of the Gospel and in the manner which the Twentieth Century prescribes the Guingamp sellers of statuettes rise against the messengers of the truth, echoing the voices of Demetrius' workers and crying also, "*Great is la Dame de Bon Secours*." Whatever may be the future one can say in every case that a great number of the merchants of Guingamp owe their prosperity to the cult of the Breton Diana. All the more reason, is it not, to try to make penetrate a little of evangelic light in this town held jealously under the yoke of Romanism and of which the iron bars that encircle the majestic chest of "*Notre Dame*" appear to us to be the ironical symbol of the religious state of this population, at the same time pleasant-mannered and bigoted. Who can break these bars of iron if not the Great Liberator?

Our day was given to visiting this interesting town where we have tried to find an entrance without much success up to this time. For more than two years all that we have been able to do is to get in contact with some inhabitants of the

workingmen's quarters. But this time I found in the populous quarter of Saint-Croix an innkeeper who was willing to rent me for one evening, as he said, "to see what it was" and "what would come of it," a ballroom adjoining his establishment, in which to hold a meeting.

The "seance" as my new acquaintance said in the Breton tongue, took place the 5th of last November. To avoid any surprise we had prepared invitations announcing a free public meeting with an address on the subject of Jesus Christ, illustrated by Biblical lantern slides, given by the Protestant pastor of Saint-Brieuc. It was not without apprehension that we awaited the hour of the meeting after having distributed our bulletin invitations from door to door, and talked with many persons about the new event of the neighborhood. The appointed hour came and found the hall taken possession of by a band of big boys and girls from 13 to 18 years old, thoroughly determined to profit by this "free movie," and to amuse themselves with all the energy of which human beings of that age are capable. Never, I think, in my life as evangelist have I felt myself as completely alone as at that minute. For a full moment I was incapable of finding what I ought to say or what appeared to me suited to the situation which, to my over-excited imagination became more and more tragic, whereas in reality it was like many other situations from which more than once I had successfully extricated myself. But I was at least thirty kilometers from all Christian friends and undoubtedly, Guingamp had been able to veil from my eyes for a short time the unseen presence of the Great Friend, always with us and faithful. Finding nothing better to do I seated the audience and went out for a few minutes to try to put my thoughts a little in order and to gain a little courage in prayer. On entering I saw with joy some auditors, mothers of families, in coifs and these changed for me the whole character of the audience. These became so numerous that the hall could not contain everyone and so I found again my dear old Brittany and at the same time felt the indispensable support of my Master and Saviour. Thus this first meeting in Guingamp, begun in such agonizing emotion, ended almost calmly and by prayer. The listeners questioned as they went out, asked us to return and after talking with the proprietor of the house, it was possible

and very gratifying to be able to announce a second meeting on the following week.

The meeting took place last Monday with the assistance of M. Delattre. This time from the first minute the hall was crowded. Unfortunately there were not seats enough for all, which caused some jostling, but nothing of importance. When we began with the singing of a hymn the silence made itself felt, but when we tried to speak, some men, not many it is true, who had too much celebrated the Monday, as the fishers of Sous-la-Tour had too much celebrated the Saturday, wanted to laugh and make laugh the serious people who wished to listen, which caused some pretty bad moments. But one by one our drunkards went out for another drink and we were then able, M. Delattre in French, and I in Breton, to give our message which was listened to with much attention and respect. On going out several persons thanked us and expressed their indignation at the disturbers "whose reason had been left in the bottom of their glasses."

J. SCARABIN

"It often happens," writes Captain Dautry, "that we see the fruit of the seed sown by the Mission boats.

"In October, 1913, when *La Bonne Nouvelle* was staying at Tournus for several weeks, a lady said to me one evening, 'I love your meetings and I shall miss them greatly, but I am just now starting for Nice.'

"When she left she carried with her a New Testament and a word of introduction to M. Malan, the Mission's agent at Nice. 'She spent several winters at Nice and each time,' wrote M. Malan, 'we have seen her very regularly at our services, at the women's meetings and at Bible study. She has spoken to us of her desire to hold meetings in her home at Tournus, and loves to call herself a daughter of *La Mission Populaire*, which has made known to her the truth.'

"In the town of Montereau, last November, when Mme. Dautry was marketing she was accosted by one of the market-women who grasped both her hands with much emotion: 'You are really the Mme Dautry, of *La Bonne Nouvelle*! Oh! but I am happy to see you again. Your boat passed our home at Herry in 1908. I went to the meetings with my parents and we never forgot them.'"

THE STORY OF THE HUGUENOT HALF DOLLAR

The action of the United States Treasury Department in issuing the Huguenot memorial half dollar is the first intimation to reach the general public that the year 1924 marks an interesting anniversary in the history of our country. This is the Tercentenary of the colony which came to New York harbor in 1624, under the flag of the Dutch West India Company, to make the first permanent settlement in the Middle States, then largely enclosed in a territory of somewhat indefinite boundary and extent, known as "New Netherland," and claimed by the Dutch Republic on the basis of the explorations made in 1609 by Henry Hudson. The colony arrived on "the new ship *Nieu Nederland*," *i. e.*, French and Belgian Huguenots, who had fled to Holland (about 1615) from religious persecution at home. Under the guidance of their leader, Jesse de Forest, they resolved to follow the example of their fellow-exiles, the "Pilgrims," who had made their way to the New England coast in 1620.

They hoped first to settle in Virginia, but being unable to secure favorable terms from the British Government, they appealed to the Dutch West India Company, which had recently been formed to exploit Dutch claims in the New World. The project was favorably received and a scouting expedition was sent out (July 1, 1623), under the leadership of Jesse de Forest to determine upon a favorable location. The adventurous voyagers reached New Guinea safely, but they returned without their leader. The indomitable Jesse had been seized by a malignant tropical fever and died on the "Wild Coast" (New Guinea).

The leader was dead, but his work went on. Without waiting to make further explorations, the colonists set sail for "the banks of the Mauritius" (now the Hudson River), where several trading stations were already established, and in May, 1624, they reached their destination, after a voyage of two months. Most of the colonists went up to Fort Orange, the present city of Albany, some found their way to Delaware and Connecticut, respectively, while a few were left on Manhattan Island, thus forming the nucleus of what is now the

great city of New York, whose official founding as "New Amsterdam," took place in 1626.

Thus the anniversary of the arrival of this Walloon colony is notable in several ways. It has national significance as having inaugurated the Huguenot immigration which played so great a part in the making of America, and this fact will be given recognition on Huguenot Tercentenary Sunday, April 27th, of this year. This is the aspect which has also been recognized in the coining of the *Huguenot Half Dollar* by special act of Congress. The memorial half dollar bears on its obverse side the profiles of two champions of the Huguenots: Admiral Coligny, of France, and William the Silent, Prince of Orange and Stadtholder of the Netherlands. The reverse of the coin shows the "new ship, *Nieu Nederland*," and the dates of the Tercentenary, 1624-1924. Like the Pilgrim Half Dollar, it is sold at a premium, the price being \$1.00 per coin, and may be obtained from The Huguenot-Walloon New Netherland Commission, 105 East 22d St., New York.

The original "first families" of New Netherland will have a fitting monument near the place where they disembarked in 1624. The Province of Hainant, Belgium, will present to the City of New York a memorial in honor of the Walloon pioneers. It is to be erected in Battery Park, facing the harbor, and will be dedicated with appropriate ceremonies in May, 1924.

COMITÉ DE SECOURS

Mrs. James C. Colgate, National Director
270 Park Avenue, New York City

ELIZABETH DEPOT

Mrs. David M. Miller, Secretary
Contributions of Clothing, Food, etc., Should Be Sent to
907 North Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J.
Correspondence Should Be Addressed to
1037 East Jersey Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

THE DIRECTOR OF THE "VESTIAIRE" WRITES OF THE JOY BROUGHT BY THE BOXES

"Since you have expressed the wish that I keep you in touch with the work of the *Vestiaire*, I comply very willingly. From the first, my joy was as great as that of the

children when I unpacked the superb boxes of Christmas gifts. The dolls and toys of all sorts were magnificent. You will find enclosed letters which will tell you of the joy of our little ones. I expect to send you others very soon. I enclose a letter from a disabled soldier, who has to care for his eleven-year-old child; also thanks for the warm clothes and the foods, cocoa, milk, cereals, canned goods, which permit us to help so much misery.

"Mlle Prevost-Brouillet wrote me lately: 'What joy upon opening the cases to find the food which I greatly needed for my sick little ones and for families too numerous to mention. Alas, how sad when the wages of the father scarcely keep the children from dying of starvation.'

"A short while ago, I was able to come to the help of two women from the north in quest of work who had not eaten for two days, one was sixty-eight years old, and the poor woman cried on receiving the milk, cocoa and rice that made possible a little repast. It rained that day and was very cold. She was scantily clad, and her shoes were so worn out that her feet were soaking wet. What joy to be able to select a pair of shoes, somewhat large but whole, for her! She did not know how to express her thanks, but said to me through her tears: 'How Madame so far away over there in America the ladies love us, who do not know us! O! may God bless them! (*Oh! que Dieu les benisse!*).' And it is the blessing of these humble people who speak to you, dear Mrs. Colgate, knowing that you will find in these sentiments the gratitude which they contain. Receive, dear Madam, my best wishes.

"MATHILDE E. VACHOU"

The letter which follows was from a badly disabled soldier who had received the military medal and the war cross.

"Madame:

"I have the honor of writing you, but I do not know how to express my thanks for the kind efforts you have made on my behalf.

"Thanks to your generosity and that of the charitable friends who have helped I am suffering less from the cold. I have been much overcome, I had not the means to get myself an overcoat. You know my condition, wounded, poor, with

my little girl dependent on me and only my meagre pension to provide a living for us both.

"Please accept my sincere gratitude.

"Most respectfully yours,

"RUBIN FRANCOIS"

As we have read the words of heartfelt gratitude for the joy and comfort brought by the boxes sent over during the year let us resolve to double the number this coming season.

The summer is a splendid time for preparing the toys and other articles that delight the children at their Christmas fêtes as well as for doing active publicity work for relief needs.

An opportunity opens to McAll workers in hotels or cottages throughout the country to get up entertainments such as fairs, rummage sales, lectures or plays. Two or more attractive plays and pageants are available and can be secured from the bureau.

Now is the time for each auxiliary to plan its summer activities.

THE PROSPERITY SHOP

MRS. GUY B. JOHNSON

It is hoped that other auxiliaries may be inspired by the success of the New York Prosperity Shop to start similar undertakings in their own cities. To that end Mrs. Johnson will be glad to answer any questions about the enterprise.

The New York Auxiliary of the American McAll Association, together with four other well-known charities, opened the Prosperity Shop, 1311 Third Avenue on March 1st. The slogan is: "We sell everything fit to sell."

There are three paid workers, a supervisor, assistant and utility man, and the manager of each organization sees that clothing and articles of every description keep pouring in, and also arranges for volunteer workers to price the things and assist in selling them.

Though the shop has been open barely three weeks, it is paying all expenses and accumulating a surplus to be divided every month among the organizations operating it. It has already a large clientele, taking in as it does the big Bohemian population of the East side, and goods are sold almost as fast as they are received and marked. The customers vary in

type from the movie actor looking for a fancy costume, to the poor over-worked mother needing clothing for herself and her children. The window is full of interesting things, and most attractive, and there is always a smile of welcome inside the door.

Come in and see for yourselves and help carry on.

Six thousand of the following cards were sent out.

“THE PROSPERITY SHOP” 75th STREET
1311 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

For the sale of partly used

MEN'S—WOMEN'S and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING
FURNITURE—CHINA—BRIC-A-BRAC—BOOKS—TOYS
CARPETS—JEWELRY—MILLINERY

Proceeds will be divided among

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| The American McAll | St. Marks Hospital |
| Senior and Junior Auxiliaries | The Bethany Day Nursery |
| The Big Sisters, Inc. (Protestant) | Back Yard Playground Auxiliary |

PLEASE HELP US CARRY ON

If you cannot send your goods, we will gladly call for them.
OPEN, MARCH FIRST

Rhineland 6369
Telephone Connection

JUNIOR NEWS

DEAR JUNIORS:

Is anything more inspiring than to see the McAll torch passed on by a group of children? On Saturday afternoon, February ninth, a children's pageant was given at the Town and Country Club, Elizabeth, N. J., which should have been witnessed by every McAll-ite in the country! It was partly a dramatization of the “Trousers from Heaven” story and partly a group of French folk songs and dances. But all of it centered about the McAll box and its contents, and the large audience of fathers and mothers who witnessed it saw more than an imaginary box for even the well-made costumes of the pageant were packed therein! (Get a copy of the program from the Junior Secretary.)

And the New York children! Fifty of them met recently at the home of Mrs. Chapin, Fifth Avenue, and there, under the care of Mrs. William Peyton and Mrs. Wallace—and with

the delightful marionette show of "Cinderella"—they had a wonderful afternoon. Each member received one of the new *Fram* badges.

The Buffalo children are planning a spring play, and a children's club in Wayne, Pa., may also become dramatic for McAll.

The older folks have been extremely busy to the extent of many things. In Buffalo a McAll afternoon benefit was held recently in a beautiful room of the new Statler Hotel with splendid financial and social results. The Easton History Club gave a six-course progressive luncheon; during the afternoon a question and answer game was played in which the questioner had no idea of the answer that had been given by a third person to the one he queried. This was one result: "What shall I do with my McALL RECORD?" Answer: "Put it in a safe deposit vault as soon as you get it!"

In New York the Juniors have charge of one day at the new "Prosperity Shop"—acting as saleswomen as well as collecting partly used garments and household furniture for sale. In Baltimore a series of teas is being given on a certain afternoon in a number of different homes to which are being invited many acquaintances who are not yet McAll friends.

The part of the year which is behind us should be the *least* part. We have been able to accomplish certain things that we set out to do, but the best is ahead. The McAll "season of 1924" will not end with the important dates of May 7th and 8th in Troy! and this for the simple reason that so many have already made summer plans: a certain children's pageant on the lawn of a lovely old house, sewing parties at the country home of a McAll Junior who lives a short trolley ride from a big city, garments all cut out to be taken to a summer resort by another McAll Junior and distributed on the hotel veranda—these things will keep a wire open to France all summer. Perhaps your auxiliary has found even better ways of keeping this wire busy!

And so let's keep going a bit!

Sincerely

EDNAH FARRIER

HOME DEPARTMENT**Rochester**

The Field Secretary spent a delightful week-end at Rochester, despite a small blizzard, speaking to the auxiliary at its annual meeting in the home of Mrs. McMath, addressing the Third Presbyterian Sunday-school, and showing his slides at the Asbury Methodist Church.

Pittsburgh

The Pittsburgh Auxiliary had a most successful "Benefit Recital" in the beautiful home of Mrs. Herbert Du Puy, raising sufficient money to pay for orphans' support and contingent expenses.

Philadelphia

On March 26th the Philadelphia Auxiliary held its semi-annual sewing meeting for relief work under the leadership of its executive and enthusiastic chairman, and although it was one of the stormiest days of the winter, over eighty women gathered to enjoy the all-day sewing bee, a social luncheon and a stimulating talk by the Field Secretary.

Easton

An interesting item of news is that the members of the local D. A. R. are all sewing and working for McAll relief.

**"The Trousers
from Heaven"**

On February 9th a group of young women presented a most charming pageant at the Elizabeth Town and Country Club.

The prologue gave the keynote :

Dear friends, kind neighbors every one,
We bid you welcome, and we pray
Your courtesy for dance and play—
Seeing for one dear Cause they're done.
We ask a smile, a tear perchance,
Seeing that Love may build with these
A very bridge across the seas
Between our hearts and hearts of France.
And when our little pageant's through
(Seeing for one dear Cause 'tis done)—
Dear friends, kind neighbors every one,
Our love and thanks go home with you.

During the dramatization of the "Trousers from Heaven," the small Pierrot won both the smile and the tear. The dances

which followed included the "*Sur la pont d' Avignon*," with a large group of small children in French peasant costume and a French slumber song after which some active brownies lugged on the stage a huge box marked, "McAll Mission, France," and proceeded to pack in it the black pinafores worn by the singers and the dolls they carried. At the conclusion the Marseillaise was sung in French by the entire cast. Four hundred and fifty-nine dollars for the orphan fund was the net gain of the afternoon. The dramatization used can be secured by writing Miss Helen B. Strong, 1701 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Boston's Fortieth Anniversary

Of the one hundred and forty who were present on March 19th when the Boston Auxiliary celebrated its Fortieth Anniversary with a lunch at the Twentieth Century Club, four were charter members of the auxiliary. At the conclusion of the program a special gift of forty dollars was sent to Mlle Prevost-Brouillet to buy shoes for the children of St. Quentin.

Norwich

The auxiliary of historic Norwich pledged renewed energy to work for McAll at the annual meeting on March 20th.

Washington

On February 20th the Washington Auxiliary met with the new president, Mrs. Theodore V. Boynton to hear Mrs. Kelley's stories of St. Quentin.

Baltimore

On January 29th the Baltimore Auxiliary met in the Hotel Belvidere to hear the latest news of the Mission. The auxiliary still works for the boulevard hall known so long as *Salle Baltimore*, but is also interested in relief work, and two results of the meeting were gifts in money for shoes for the children of St. Quentin and for a sack of sugar to sweeten the cocoa of the children who come to the hall at Rouen.

Sewickley

The Sewickley Auxiliary gathered in large numbers on January 30th to greet Mrs. Kelley at a social meeting. The reports showed that in addition to generous contributions of money, quantities of toys and dolls were sent for the Christmas fêtes held by the Mission in various parts of France.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN McALL ASSOCIATION FROM AUXILIARIES AND CHURCHES

February 10—April 10, 1924—\$54,290.65

| | |
|------------------------------|------------|
| MASSACHUSETTS, \$4,327.25 | |
| Boston Auxiliary..... | \$2,766 75 |
| Lexington | 90 00 |
| Northampton Auxiliary..... | 90 00 |
| Pittsfield Auxiliary..... | 499 50 |
| Springfield Auxiliary..... | 250 00 |
| Worcester Auxiliary..... | 131 00 |
| Legacy, Miss Mary E. Maxwell | 500 00 |

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|---------------------------|----------|
| RHODE ISLAND, \$288.50 | |
| Providence Auxiliary..... | \$288 50 |

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|--------------------------------|----------|
| CONNECTICUT, \$3,472.12 | |
| Hartford Auxiliary..... | \$753 00 |
| Hartford Junior Auxiliary.... | 218 00 |
| Meriden Auxiliary..... | 336 00 |
| New Britain Auxiliary..... | 205 00 |
| New Britain Children's Aux.... | 100 00 |
| New Haven Auxiliary..... | 1,676 05 |
| New Haven..... | 8 21 |
| Norwich Auxiliary..... | 175 86 |

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|---------------------------------|----------|
| NEW YORK, \$14,766.78 | |
| Albany Auxiliary..... | \$105 00 |
| Brooklyn Auxiliary..... | 2,232 46 |
| Brooklyn Junior Auxiliary..... | 236 00 |
| Buffalo Auxiliary..... | 2,219 58 |
| Buffalo Junior Auxiliary..... | 190 00 |
| Buffalo Children's Auxiliary... | 72 00 |
| Clifton Springs..... | 3 00 |
| Dunkirk..... | 50 00 |
| Highland..... | 2 00 |
| Ithaca Circle..... | 400 00 |
| New York Auxiliary..... | 8,167 24 |
| Rochester Auxiliary..... | 550 50 |
| Syracuse Friends..... | 40 00 |
| Troy Auxiliary..... | 390 00 |
| Utica Auxiliary..... | 104 00 |
| Yonkers..... | 5 00 |

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| NEW JERSEY, \$10,069.11 | |
| Belvidere Auxiliary..... | \$117 50 |
| Bloomfield, 1st Presbyterian Church | 8 37 |
| Elizabeth Auxiliary..... | 1,859 79 |
| Englewood Auxiliary..... | 55 00 |
| Haddonfield 1st Presbyterian Church | 50 00 |
| Haddonfield | 36 00 |
| Montclair Auxiliary..... | 1,493 50 |
| Morristown Friends..... | 36 00 |
| Newark Auxiliary..... | 381 00 |
| New Brunswick Auxiliary..... | 1,575 00 |
| Orange Auxiliary..... | 1,461 53 |
| Legacy, Mrs. Caroline J. Freeland | 1,000 00 |
| Orange Junior Auxiliary..... | 200 00 |
| Plainfield Auxiliary..... | 1,435 75 |
| Princeton Circle..... | 243 67 |
| Trenton Auxiliary..... | 116 00 |

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| PENNSYLVANIA, \$15,846.19 | |
| Ardmore | \$36 00 |
| Chester Auxiliary..... | 300 00 |
| Easton Auxiliary..... | 273 00 |
| Easton, French History Club | 250 00 |
| Philadelphia Auxiliary..... | 5,016 19 |
| Philadelphia Junior Auxiliary.. | 235 00 |
| Pittsburgh Auxiliary..... | 2,737 00 |
| Pittsburgh | 5,000 00 |
| Sewickley Auxiliary..... | 1,358 50 |
| Warren | 10 00 |
| West Chester Auxiliary..... | 146 50 |
| Wilkes-Barre Auxiliary..... | 484 00 |

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| DELAWARE, \$249.00 | |
| duPont Memorial..... | \$100 00 |
| Wilmington Auxiliary..... | 149 00 |

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|--------------------------|------------|
| MARYLAND, \$1,215.00 | |
| Baltimore Auxiliary..... | \$1,215 00 |

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|--------------------------------|----------|
| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, \$768.50 | |
| Washington Auxiliary..... | \$748 50 |
| Washington | 20 00 |

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|---------------------------|---------|
| OHIO, \$1,156.00 | |
| Akron | \$36 00 |
| Cleveland Auxiliary..... | 25 00 |
| Cincinnati Auxiliary..... | 800 00 |
| Dayton Auxiliary..... | 295 00 |

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| INDIANA, \$6.00 | |
| Huntington | \$3 00 |
| Indianapolis Auxiliary..... | 3 00 |

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|----------------------------|----------|
| ILLINOIS, \$375.00 | |
| Chicago Auxiliary..... | \$325 00 |
| Lake Forest Auxiliary..... | 50 00 |

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|------------------------|----------|
| MICHIGAN, \$598.00 | |
| Detroit Auxiliary..... | \$583 00 |
| Grand Rapids..... | 15 00 |

| | |
|--------------------------|----------|
| WISCONSIN, \$100.00 | |
| Milwaukee Auxiliary..... | \$100 00 |

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|----------------------------|----------|
| MINNESOTA, \$799.00 | |
| Minneapolis Auxiliary..... | \$394 00 |
| St. Paul Auxiliary..... | 405 00 |

| | |
|--|--------|
| IOWA, \$188.00 | |
| Cedar Rapids..... | \$5 00 |
| Sioux City Auxiliary..... | 183 00 |
| Anonymous | 4 00 |
| Adelaide M. Smuller, Circle of Memory | 20 00 |
| Per Sale of Christmas Cards | 42 20 |

FORM OF BEQUEST FOR REAL ESTATE

I do give and devise to the American McAll Association the following described property.

FORM OF BEQUEST FOR PERSONAL ESTATE

I do give, devise and bequeath to the American McAll Association the sum of _____ dollars.

THE AMERICAN McALL ASSOCIATION

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